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VISIT OF URUGUAY'S MAESO; CONTRADICTION REPORTED

PY102333 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARTENTINAS in Spanish 1350 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 10 Feb (NA) -- It was reported that Argentine Foreign Minister Juan Aguirre Lanari and Uruguayan Foreign Minister Carlos Maeso signed today an air transportation agreement and ratified previous agreements regarding tourism.

Moreover, the foreign ministers discussed other issues regarding bilateral relations and once they concluded their meeting at the Foreign Ministry, they went to the presidential yacht "Tecuera" where they attended a luncheon.

Maeso, who yesterday began a 3-day visit to Argentina, admitted that the Uruguayan Government has authorized the stopover in Uruguay of British planes transporting to the Malvinas Islands the relatives of British soldiers who died in the archipelgo.

The diplomat said: "This position is in keeping with the conduct that my country has followed in previous similar cases, but it does not contradict Uruguay's position supporting Argentina's rights over the islands."

The statement issued by the head of Uruguayan diplomacy, which was issued at the Foreign Ministry a few minutes before he was decorated by Argentine Foreign Minister Aguirre Lanari, contradicts the statement he made upon his arrival at the metropolitan airport. At that time Maeso denied that the British Government had requested authorization for British planes to stopover on Uruguayan soil. When asked about this possibility he said that "it may be studied" but he did not give any details.

However, a few hours later he admitted at the Foreign Ministry that British planes would stopover in Uruguay and he added that "Great Britain had made this request and it was granted on strictly humanitarian grounds." He noted: "This is by no means a precedent for a change in Uruguay's position in this regard."

The Uruguayan foreign minister will hold a meeting tomorrow at noon with President Reynaldo Bignone. After this meeting he will depart for his country.

'NEW FORM OF REPRESSION' SEEN IN SLANDER SUITS

PY102307 Buenos Aires BUENOS AIRES HERALD in English 10 Feb 83 p 7

[Excerpt] (DYN-NA) -- The decision by the government to analyze statements by local politicians and to decide whether they can be taken to court for slander, was described yesterday by political leaders as a "new form of repression" and "a veiled threat."

The decision to seek evidence of slander was taken during a meeting on Monday between President Reynaldo Bignone and the interior minister, General Llamil Reston, as well as at a meeting of the secretaries general of the Armed Forces the same day and reliable sources said the first politicians to be sued would probably be radical leaders Raul Alfonsin and Victor Martinez, and Justicialist Party Vice President Deolindo Bittel.

The government is trying to bring charges against them under article 75, 109 and 110 of the Penal Code which refer to slander damages and defamation of character.

PAPER DETAILS PARTICIPATION IN YACYRETA

PY282021 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 28 Jan 83 p 9

[Excerpts] The foreign consortiums Impregilo and Dumez have submitted a partnership proposal to the Yacyreta Binational Enterprise to build the main civil engineering works of the Yacyreta hydroelectric dam. The proposal leaves a very small percentage of participation to Paraguayan firms. According to the proposal, Paraguay will obtain only a 15.25-percent participation in the contract, while Argentina will have the benefit of a 30.75 percent participation. At the same time, the European consortiums Impregilo and Dumez will obtain the largest participation -- 53.50 percent -- and Uruguay a 0.50-percent participation. The draft agreement, which is currently being analyzed by Yacyreta, is radically different from the official announcements made by high-ranking Paraguayan and Argentine officials to the effect that the Paraguayan and Argentine firms would have 50-60 percent participation in the construction of the dam. Below are listed the percentages of participation for Paraguayan and Argentine firms.

The table below refers to the proposal submitted by Impregilo and Dumez to the Yacyreta Binational Enterprise regarding the percentages of participation of the associated firms. As can be seen from the table, the Paraguayan firms will have a very small percentage of participation in the work.

The percentages are worked out by adding up all the figures in the fourth column entitled "Participation in the Partnership." The totals appear in the fifth column entitled "Actual Percentages of Participation."

The European firms will have 53.50 percent participation. This figure is worked out by adding up the 23.50-percent participation of one leading group (Impregilo and Associates) plus the 30.00-percent participation of the other leading group (Dumez and Associates). The Argentine firms will obtain 30.75-percent participation, which derives from adding up 18.75 percent of the Impregilo group participation plus 12.00 percent participation in the Dumez group.

The circled figures, which add up to 15.25 percent, show the percentage of participation of the Paraguayan firms. The Uruguayan firms will have 0.50 percent participation.

Countries	Firms	Original Participation	Participation in Partnership	Actual Percentages
European	Consorcio IGL			
	Impregilo	26	13	leading group
	Torno	7	3.5	
	Recchi	7	3.5	
	Italstrade			
	Imsol	4	2	
	Sollazzo	6	3	
	Supercemento	5.5	2.75	
Argentine	Roggio	5.5	2.75	
	Impresit-Sideco	5.5	2.75	
	Conevial	5.5	2.75	
	Polledo	5.5	2.75	18.75
Paraguayan	Conempa	14.5	7.25	7.25
Uruguayan	Palenga	1	0.50	
	Dumez Consortium			
	Total.....	100	50.00	0.50
European	Dumez	25	12.5	leading group

	Zublin	16	8	
	Dywidag	16	8	
	Cogefar	3	1.5	30.00
Argentine	Cartellone	4	2	
	E.A.C.A.	4	2	
	P. Thiele Y Cruz	4	2	
	Codi	4	2	
	Marengo	4	2	
	Bridas	4	2	12.00
Paraguayan	Paraguayan group	16	8	
	Total.....	100	50.00	8.00
		200	100.00	

[Note: Figures 7.25 and 8.00 in the fifth column are circled]

Draft Categorically Rejected

PY040153 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 29 Jan 83 p 9

[Excerpts] Representatives of national construction companies have categorically rejected the draft agreement for their association with the foreign consotiums Impregilo and Dumez because it derives no benefit to the country. The Paraguayan position unanimously indicates that the association document is not a work contract but a document by which the Paraguayan construction companies are allowed a participation merely with shares. The directors of the national companies also stated that the draft agreement for their association proposed by the European companies includes a serious ommission which adversely affects the Paraguayan companies because no specific work has been assigned to these companies. "The Paraguayan enterprises must do the work, have it certified and then present such certifications to the Yacyreta Binational Enterprise [YBE], so that dollars may be remitted to Paraguay. It cannot be any other way," they explained.

The following is the document issued by the national construction companies which categorically rejects the draft agreement for their association as it is not in keeping with the interests of the Paraguayans.

The document on the Paraguayan position states that: "The Yacyreta Binational Enterprise [YBE] has called the enterprises Dumez and Impregilo to form an association of the consortiums which are led by these enterprises to present the bid by 31 January 1983 to carry out the main civilian works provided for in the contract YC-1 for the construction of the Yacyreta hydroelectric dam. With this measure the YBE has begun a new process in awarding the main civilian project which is opposite to the rules established in the list of bidding specifications."

"The consotiums led by Dumez-Impregilo, upon agreeing between themselves to form their internal society, proposed to the Paraguayan and Argentine enterprises to form a society by shares which will be managed exclusively by the Dumez-Impregilo group, according to the letter dated 18 January 1983 forwarded by Impregilo to Conempa," the document adds.

The document explaining the Paraguayan position adds that "this proposal is unacceptable to the Paraguayan companies because it does not assign any specific work to the Paraguyan entrepreneurs and its minority position does not allow it to participate effectively in the management of the society or in protecting its interests or the interest of the nation which consists in accomplishing an adequate development."

The document adds: "In view of this situation we ask the YBE to set the Paraguayan participation in the works of the Yacyreta project at 24 percent in the overall cost in the form of specific real works contract, with the effective use of materials, machinery and national manpower, according to what was publicly expressed by the Paraguayan and Argentine authorities on several occasions."

We also propose that these contracts be maintained under the technical responsibility of the leading enterprises, those who will oversee the project and will have the right to receive for these services an adequate profit and with which the real transfer of technology will take place," the document states in another paragraph.

"We also propose, it adds, that the prices of these contracts be the same as those charged by the union of consortiums of the YBE and that they also be in keeping with the other prices of the contract, so as to produce a uniform level of profits."

"Lastly, we propose that the items and prices of the works to be carried out by the Paraguayan companies be established before the signing of the contract YC-1 by YBE and the union of consortiums led by Dumez-Impregilo," the document on the Paraguayan position concludes.

PAREDES' HOSPITALIZATION 'STRICTLY ROUTINE'

PA101558 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1536 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Text] Panama City 10 Feb (ACAN-EFE) -- Rodrigo Moreno, administrator of the private Paitilla Medical Center, told ACAN-EFE today that Gen Ruben Dario Paredes, commander in chief of the Panamanian National Guard, has been admitted to the medical center.

Moreno said that "General Paredes is undergoing a medical evaluation, one of those that top executives undergo periodically." Moreno added that the examination Paredes is undergoing is "strictly routine" and denied a press report that the military chief was suffering of thrombophlebitis or a torn muscle. Moreno did not specify when the examination would end.

Leg 'Ailment' Reported

PA110055 Panama City Televisora Nacional in Spanish 2300 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Text] Brigadier General Ruben Dario Paredes has been hospitalized at Paitilla clinic since noon yesterday. Hospital spokesmen indicated that General Paredes arrived at the Paitilla Medical Center on his own two feet. He was accompanied by doctors Carlos Garcia and Martin Sosa, both of whom are members of the National Guard Medical Corps.

It was officially stated that General Paredes had been hospitalized for a general physical examination, but persons close to the National Guard commander in chief indicated that he reportedly has an ailment in his leg.

VISITING SURINAME LEADER DENIES CUBAN PRESENCE

PA101402 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1336 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Text] Panama City, 10 Feb (ACA-EFE) -- Suriname Foreign Minister Harvey Naarendorp has said in Panama City that there are no Cuban military advisers in his country. At the same time, he indicated that the relations with the United States are "cold" but without being antagonistic.

At the end of an unofficial 3-day visit to Panama, Naarendorp said in a news conference that next week he will hold talks with Reagan administration officials to "revive" the relations between his country and the United States.

He explained that the tour he is making through several Latin American countries is to seek moral support so that Suriname will not be isolated from world politics. The director of Suriname foreign policy reiterated that on 25 February, a civilian-military government will be installed in Paramaribo since his country supports a democratic and pluralistic system.

Naarendorp meet with Panamanian Foreign Minister Juan Jose Amado, high-ranking government officials and several political leaders during his stay in Panama. He indicated that he views the Central American political situation with great concern. "There is a struggle among various interests in Central America. Peace must be sought through dialogue. I support the Mexican-Venezuelan peace proposal for the region," the Suriname foreign minister stressed.

COSTA RICA

VOLIO, SEPULVEDA DISCUSS PEACE INITIATIVES

PA101733 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Text] Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda Amador has said that Mexico would like to see disarmament in Central America and the withdrawal of the great powers' military assistance in the region. Likewise, Costa Rican Foreign Minister Fernando Volio Jimenez considers that his visit to Mexico opens a new road for Mexican relations with Central America.

The Mexican foreign secretary also said that the Central American conflict should be removed from the East-West context. He added that Mexico will continue its aid to Costa Rica and that both countries will explore peace initiatives for Central America. This is stated in a joint communique signed at the last minute by both ministers.

Minutes before leaving Mexico City for Costa Rica, Volio said that his visit opens a new road for relations between Costa Rica and Mexico.

At the end of the visit, the Mexican officials reported that Mexico will continue the technical and economic aid it has offered Costa Rica since 1980, when Mexico and Venezuela signed a pact to sell oil on credit to the Central American and Caribbean countries.

Sepulveda affirmed that his country would like to see Central America disarm as well as the withdrawl of the military assistance that the great powers are giving in the zone. He explained that the conflict should be removed from the East-West context since this is the main cause for convulsion in the area.

Sepulveda also said that as a result of the recent meeting with the Venezuelan, Colombian and Panamanian foreign ministers in Contadora Island, they have plans to consult with foreign ministers outside the Central American area in order to gather political opinions on the regional conflicts.

The Mexican foreign secretary added that his country does not seek a leadership role in Central Ameirca and warned that a cease-fire should be established in the areas of conflict if they wish to achieve peace. In my opinion, it is impossible to achieve peace in Central America without the participation of all the parties involved in the problem; all should participate in the dialogue and negotiations, he declared.

Sepulveda also said that after Volio's visit, they agreed on the advisability of a joint study of all the peace initiatives for Central America.

SOURCES TERM VOLIO'S MEXICAN TRIP 'FAILURE'

PA101801 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Text] Arnoldo Ferreto, legislative assembly deputy and leader of the Popular Vanguard Party, said that Foreign Minister Fernando Volio Jimenez' visit to Mexico was a total failure. According to Ferreto, the results of Volio's meeting with Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda confirmed the total incompatibility of the Mexican and Costa Rican positions on the Central American crisis.

The Mexican Government maintained its position on a negotiated solution to the Salvadoran conflict, supporting the FMLN's full participation in the negotiations, Ferreto pointed out. He added that Volio did not go along with that idea, although other governments, including Panama, Venezuela and Colombia, favor it.

Meanwhile, the Costa Rican news media also agree that Volio's trip to Mexico was a total failure. The Costa Rican news media say that Volio insisted on the so-called Forum for Peace and Democracy. This formula is sponsored by the United States and promotes the isolation of Nicaragua.

From San Jose, Costa Rica, here is a special report by Costa Rican journalist Enrique Mora:

[Begin Mora recording] Here is a special report for Radio Sandino in Nicaragua: Opposing positions on the Nicaraguan revolutionary process led to the total failure of the Costa Rican foreign affairs minister's visit to Mexico, the Costa Rican media said.

Costa Rican Foreign Minister Fernando Volio met with Mexican Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda to analyze the situation in Central Ameirca, but at the end of several work sessions no agreement was reached, because of Mexico's position favoring the Sandinist revolutionary process.

In today's edition, the newspaper LA PRENSA LIBRE has an item datelined Mexico and written by its special correspondent (Jose Joaquin Deria), who was sent to cover Volio's visit to Mexico. The item says that Fernando Volio and Bernardo Sepulveda disagreed on key issues regarding their countries' positions on Nicaragua. In the case of Nicaragua, the government of President Miguel de la Madrid has maintained the same view advocated by the Jose Lopez Portillo administration; absolute respect for the Sandinist revolution.

LA PRENSA LIBRE said that Volio's visit did not lead to a meeting with President Miguel de la Madrid, as was expected, because according to Mexican reporters, President de la Madrid made an excuse to avoid meeting with the Costa Rican foreign minister. Volio was carrying a personal letter from President Luis ALberto Monge to Mexican President Miguel de la Madrid. The letter explained Costa Rica's position on the Central Ameircan conflict and also asked for Mexico's support in case the Central American armed conflict should extend to Costa Rica.

Volio was unable to personally deliver the letter to President de la Madrid, which is definite proof of the failure of Volio's mission to Mexico.

Volio was told in Mexico that, through Felipe Gonzalez, the Spanish Socialist prime minister, special efforts had been made to achieve peace in Central America. The Costa Rican media have also reported that the United States and Cuba have approved these efforts, provided they are carried out the basis of full respect to the soverereignties of all area countries.

Apparently, the proposal for a Spanish mediation also has Mexico's support, thereby representing a serious obstacle to gaining further support for the so-called Forum for Peace and Democracy that President Monge and Foreign Minister Volio are trying to promote. [end recording]

EL SALVADOR

BRIGADE LAUNCHES ATTACK NEAR NUEVO TEPETITAN

PA100358 San Salvador LA PRENSA GRAFICA in Spanish 9 Feb 83 p 34

[Text] San Vicente -- An attack against guerrillas who according to miltiary intelligence have occupied strategic position on the slopes of Chinchontepec volcano, particularly in the area of Nuevo Tepetitan, was launched at 0500 on Tuesday by 5th Infantry brigade forces.

Between 0500 and 0700, 10 mortar explosions were heard in the city. According to truck drivers, the mortars were fired from the Pan-American Highway by government forces toward extremist camps occupied since Sunday morning, after a large group of insurgents staged a surprise attack on the El Carmen military base located about 8 km southwest of Tepetitan, on privately owned land.

Reliable sources have reported that the terrorists injured several soldiers. They had occupied neighboring areas, from where they attacked the Army troops, who were outnumbered but nevertheless resisted the attack.

As soon as they learned of the guerrilla attack -- which started on Saturday at 2100 with fire from rifles and all kinds of heavy weapons, including mortars, bazookas -- the 5th Brigade sent reinforcements and surrounded an area from Verapaz to Tepetitan in order to keep the attackers from escaping.

Armed Forces airplanes and helicopters overflew the area in pursuit of the guerrillas yesterday, to start another strong counteroffensive that, it was assured, would completely annihilate the insurgents, who have continued to operate in the areas, although with less strength.

El Carmen Base Recovered

PA102128 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 10 Feb 83 p 3

[Excerpt] San Vicente -- Members of the 5th Infantry Brigade of San Vicente have recovered the military base in El Carmen with artillery and air force support after 24 hours of heavy fighting.

Military sources report that the base is about 8 km southwest of this city, on the slopes of San Vicente volcano and near Nuevo Tepetitan.

The military base was seized Sunday night after resistance by the soldiers on the base, who were outnumbered by the terrorists.

Operations to recover the base began Monday. The soldiers were able to recover it the same day.

Five soldiers, two corporals and three guerrillas were killed in the fighting. It was also reported that both sides suffered an unspecified number of wounded. Two M-16 rifles and one FAL rifle and ammunition were confiscated from the subversives.

COMMUNIQUE ON NEW DEFENSE UNDER SECRETARY

PA100420 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 8 Feb 83 pp 1, 46

[Communique issued by the Armed Forces Press Committee in San Salvador -- date not given]

[Text] The Armed Forces Press Committee, realizing that appointments of armed forces members have social, political, and military repercussions, announces the changes that have taken place pursuant to General Order No 4, dated 7 February 1983.

According to our Constitution, the president of the republic is the commander in chief of the armed forces.

The executive branch is in charge of appointing, dismissing, accepting resignations from and granting leaves of absence to the officials and employees of the administration and the army, except those whose appointments are entrusted to other authorities.

The national defense organic law establishes that it is the prerogative of the president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces to appoint, dismiss, accept resignations from and grant leaves of absence to the minister and under secretary of defense.

By virtue of this and taking into account the recent increase in military units, personnel, equipment, etc., it is necessary and fundamental that administrative tasks be assigned to a person who can devote the necessary and adequate amount of time to his duties so as to fulfill them at the highest level of efficiency.

Due to circumstances known to all, Gen Francisco Adolfo Castillo, under secretary of defense and public security, is absent and is not functioning in that capacity.

The president of the republic and commander in chief of the armed forces, exercising the legal faculties bestowed one him by the laws of the republic, makes the following appointments: Col Francisco Adolfo Castillo is assigned to the Armed Forces General Staff in an inactive status, Col Rafael Flores Lima is assigned to the Ministry of Defense and Public Security as under secretary and Col Mario Alberto Reyes Mena is assigned to the Armed Forces General Staff as chief.

EDITORIAL SUMMARIZES POLITICAL SITUATION

PA1l0114 San Salvador EL SALVADOR PROCESO 24-30 Jan 83 pp 1,2

[Editorial: "Disintegration"]

[Excerpt] The deterioration of political agreement among the groups sharing power does not seem separated from the military situation. The FMLN's January campaign has entered its fourth week, and the strong clashes that have prevailed throughout the campaign do not seem to have lessened. During the swearing in of 190 recruits, and while Gen Jose Guillermo Garcia announced that the armed forces were achieving great progress and great victories against the rebels in Morazan, it was reported from Usulutan that the rebels were surrounding Berlin and heavy clashes were being waged for its control. These actions occurred after a week of heavy military action throughout the country, including an attack on the San Carlos garrison in San Salvador, attacks on outlying neighborhoods in the capital, the takeover of settlements in Chalatenango, artillery duels between the FMLN and the armed forces in the battle for control of Meanguera (Morazan). Statements by U.S. Ambassador Deane H. Hinton and General Garcia himself on the critical situation and the importance of results of the fighting suggest that the relative balance of forces that seems to have thus far existed is suffering serious changes.

The increase of fighting has been equaled by paramilitary repression. There is again an increased number of people being taken violently from their homes by "heavily armed men dressed as civilians," and their corpses are later found with the faces disfigured by bullet wounds and the bodies present evident signs of torture. In the outskirts of El Salvador alone, over 35 corpses in this condition have been found during the week. It is stressed, as significant information, that the "death squads" have again been identified by name.

To the deep political and military deterioration must be added the data on the deep economic deterioration, hastened by FMLN sabotage against farm production. The general climate during the week has been the lack of financing and the scarcity of public funds to pay the salaries of public employees.

While the country is disintegrating, the U.S. House of Representatives, Senate and State Department are preparing for a budget battle that will determine whether El Salvador will receive $40 million, $45 million or $105 million in economic assistance. No amount seems sufficient to halt the country's deterioration. What is necessary is an end to the war, not more funds to continue it.

EDITORIAL RESPONDS TO JEANE KIRKPATRICK PAPER

PA110259 San Salvador EL DIARIO DE HOY in Spanish 10 Feb 83 p 7

[Editorial: "Aid to El Salvador Is a Moral Imperative"]

[Excerpts] As Jeane Kirkpatrick pointed out on being named U.S. ambassador to the Untied Nations, there are four basic requirements for drafting a successful Central American policy: "Knowledge of the type of policy that is being applied, knowledge of the problems to be faced, knowledge of how those problems relate to us and analysis of the ethical validity of becoming involved in them." The paper in which Dr Kirkpatrick outlined her thesis was entitled "Aid to El Salvador Is a Moral Imperative."

Aid to El Salvador, we will add, is not only necessary to save a small country under attack from foreign forces, but also to avoid a generalized debacle throughout Central Ameirca. The loss of El Salvador would give communism an unequivocal indication of U.S. inability to protect areas of vital importance for its national security. Moreover, its allies would realize that they run the risk of being abandoned at the moment of truth.

Full awareness of a fact such as that expressed by Ambassador Kirkpatrick is the basis for a successful domestic and foreign policy, particularly ofthe United States toward us.

We Contribute the Dead in This War Against the United States

With all due respect, in closing we want to point out to Ambassador Kirkpatrick a fact of which she is already aware; not only is El Salvador's destiny at stake in this war, but that of all of Central America. A forced pacification, such as that promoted by the leftist factors within the U.S. Congress, would direct toward the other Central American countries the troops, arms and propaganda that are being used against us now.

The war in El Salvador is only one battle within the communist offensive against the West. In this battle, we have provided the dead, our properties and our institutions. From our ally we expect the wepaons and a decent measures of help.

FDR'S UNGO URGES NEGOTIATION AS 'ONLY SOLUTION'

PA102238 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1907 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Text] Madrid, 10 Feb (EFE) -- Unless the United States changes its position in El Salvador, "it could happen, as on other occasions, that it arrived too late." This was said today in Madrid by Guillermo Ungo, leader of the Salvadoran Revolutionary Democratic Front [FDR].

Ungo, who is in Madrid to participate in the preparatory sessions of the next Socialist Internationl congress, to be held in Sydney, Australia, on 7-10 April, told EFE that the Salvadoran crisis has two alternatives.

Ungo said one path is "the rightist government supported by the U.S. administration, which wants to pacify the country through war, destruction and death and to increase military aid and intervention to try to defeat the popular movement."

The second alternative is "the position that increases in popularity every day in El Salvador and abroad; that is, to find a negotiated solution between the belligerent parties in the conflict," said Ungo.

In this respect, Guillermo Ungo said "we believe that negotiations will have to be held sooner or later because it is the only viable solution. Unfortunately, in the meantime the war intensifies with greater suffering, destruction and death for the Salvadoran people."

However, he added that "we are demonstrating that the thesis of military escalation as a solution is not viable. We believe that in the last few weeks it is becoming more evident that the Salvadoran Army is not winning the war and that it does not have the capacity to defeat the popular movement's armed and political struggle and that, on the contrary, the popular movement's advances are becoming more significant."

The Salvadoran socialist leader said that "massive and direct U.S. intervention in El Salvador would set Central America afire and endanger hemispheric security, which would be contrary to the objectives that the United States wants to defend by fighting for its security."

GUATEMALA

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN ON GUERRILLAS, OTHER ISSUES

PA110253 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 0050 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] Guatemala was on the verge of collapse 1 year ago, a situation caused by the government itself, and there was a loss of faith, presidential spokesman Gonzalo Asturias said today to German newsmen visiting the country. Asturias said the guerrillas controlled a large section of Guatemalan territory and sought to divide the country in two in order to declare the northwestern section of Guatemala a liberated zone.

The spokesman said the present government, which took power after the military coup on 23 March 1982, was faced with a very difficult situation. He said that the army, in line with a new concept, began to work progressively and organized the groups known as the civil self-defense patrols, which today encompass three times as many individuals as there are soldiers in the army.

Unfortunately, in these months of intensive struggle, the main victims have been the Indians, Asturias said. He said first they were pressured to support the guerrillas against the army, and later the army began to point out to them that they were being decieved, in order to win their support and get them to join the patrols to fight the rebels.

Asturias did not mention the number of deaths in this Guatemalan bloodbath, but it is known to be very high.

The most difficult thing has been to restore confidence, but we believe this is being achieved, Asturias said. He referred to the moral trilogy that present government officials profess to uphold: Not to lie, not to steal and not to practice abuses. He said the public relations secretary of the presidency and the other government officials are forbidden to lie.

Asturias referred to the case of the persons who were recently condemned to death for kidnapping a Guatemalan woman, and said some facts that have not been disclosed reveal the abominable nature of this case and demonstrate that those responsible deserve the death penality that was handed down by one of the special courts.

Asturias added that one of the three convicted persons is an insurance broker who, through his activities, learned of the economic status of the victim's family and planned the kidnapping. The lady was held captive in a motel and treated outrageously, leading to a veritable family drama that Asturias described for the German newsmen.

The government spokesman said that now that the Supreme Court of Justice has granted a special appeal to those who were condemned to death, if the court decides to reopen the case, the accused will undoubtedly be convicted again, because the evidence is irrefutable. Asturias also disclosed that, in the case of the foreigners Michael Glenn Ernest of the United States and Maria Magdalena Monteverde Ascanio of Spain, who were arrested for alleged involvement in terrorist activities, he had advised President Efrain Rios Montt to release them. He said little could be gained from holding them, while there could be a great loss to Guatemala's image abroad. However, he said that foreigners should be treated just like Guatemalans in that, if found innocent after trial, they should be released, as was done yesterday.

HONDURAS

PAZ BARNICA ON NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL MEETING

PA102009 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras in Spanish 1145 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Text] The National Security Council, over which President Roberto Suazo Cordova presides, met yesterday for 4 hours at the government house. In addition to the president, the following were also present: Gen Gustavo Alvarez Martinez, chief of the Armed Forces; Col Daniel Bali Castillo, commander general of the Public Security Forces; Col Walter Lopez Reyes, commander general of the Air Force; Col Ruben Montoya, commander general of the Navy; Col Jose A. Rosa Bueso, joint chief of staff; Lt Col (Juan Lopez de Alba), G-2 of the General Staff; Maj Juan Blas Salazar, director of the National Investigation Department; Oscar Mejia Arellano, secretary of government and justice; Carlos Flores Facusse, secretary of the presidency; and Edgardo Paz Barnica, secretary of foreign relations.

Here is Secretary Paz Barnica speaking about this meeting: [Begin recording]
[Paz Barnica] I can tell you that the work team which President Suazo Cordova presides over meets periodically. They discuss what we could describe as national security affairs. As I told you, the participants include President Suazo Cordova, the secretaries of the presidency, government, foreign relations; the chief of the Armed Forces; the chief of staff; and the commanders from the various branches of the military. They analyze current national security affairs, as well as other internal and foreign affairs. I can tell you this in general terms without disclosing specific topics which are considered.

[Question] What can you tell us about the topics discussed?

[Answer] We discussed various topics concerning the integral betterment of Honduras. [end recording]

FOREIGN MINISTER REPORTS TRIP AS POSITIVE

PA102217 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Interview with Honduran Foreign Affairs Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica by (Danilo Antunez) and (Douglas Membreno); time and place not given -- recorded]

[Question] Mr Foreign Minister, what can you tell us about the results of your trip to Panama, Colombia and Venezuela?

[Answer] I would first like to tell you that in these three presidents -- Belisario Betancur of Colombia, Ricardo de la Espriella of Panama and Luis Herrera Campins of Venezuela -- with whom I spoke at length, I found great understanding of the Honduran position and clear and definite support for President Roberto Suazo Cordova's democratic process and all his efforts to achieve peace in Central America.

I also spoke at length with the foreign ministers of these three countries; Juan Jose Amado of Panama, Jose Alberto Zambrano Velasco of Venezuela and Rodrigo Lloreda Caicedo of Colombia. We had long work sessions to analyze the Latin American and regional situation and to discuss the possibilities for solutions that could help the peace initiatives.

We also spoke about the possibility of a Central American foreign ministerial meeting, without exclusions of any nature, so that the Central American situation and the peace proposals can be discussed in the presence of democratic governments such as those of Colombia, Venezuela, Panama, Mexico and the Dominican Republic.

I would like to add that Colombian Foreign Minister Lloreda Caicedo and I signed an economic cooperation agreement that allows ample possibilities for the export of Honduran products with preferential treatment for our products and the possibility of creating mixed economy enterprises. There was also an exchange of documents of ratification for a cultural and scientific agreement that presents necessary and appropriate opportunities regarding culture, scholarships, seminars, recognition of academic titles and so forth.

The visit was highly positive and the pacifist position of the Honduran Government, the democratic character of the political system that Roberto Suazo Cordova heads and agreement with the efforts made for peace in Central America within a framework of democratic and pluralist institutions was given broad coverage by the press.

[Question] Changing subjects a bit, foreign dispatches today report that our fellow countryman's lawyer in Guatemala had stopped representing him in his attempt to prevent the execution to which he was sentenced. What will the Honduran Government do to prevent him from being executed?

[Answer] A few days before my trip I negotiated into the early morning hours with the Guatemalan foreign minister, and I even spoke to Cardenal (Mario Castalledo) to try and stop this execution. The information we have proves that he is innocent and here in Honduras he has no criminal record. A lawyer was appointed to take care of the matter because the lawyer that the Guatemalan Government appointed never got the chance to speak to him. We will begin new negotiations with the Foreign Ministry [words indistinct] to do all that is humanly possible to prevent this execution and to ensure that this Honduran citizen be given a fair trial.

OFFICIAL SAYS PAREDES TO VISIT 'NEXT WEEK'

PA101637 San Pedro Sula TIEMPO in Spanish 9 Feb 83 p 2

[Text] Panamanian Defense Minister Gen Dario Paredes [title and name as published] did not make his scheduled visit yesterday due to last-minute problems that forced him to postpone the trip, the Armed Forces Public Relations Office yesterday announced. Captain Acosta, the Armed Forces public relations officer, said that the Panamanian general announced that he could not come to Tegucigalpa yesterday but that he will do so next week.

Dario Paredes announced his plan to visit Honduras to a group of journalists who visited the Salvadoran refugee camps in Ciudad Romero on Panama's Atlantic coast. The Panamanian officer's visit might be related to the Panamanian Government's plan to accept 100 Salvadoran refugee families that are currently in Honduras.

General Paredes told the Honduran journalists that he would come to Honduras yesterday in response to the visit that Honduran Armed Forces chief Gen Gustavo Alvarez Martinez paid to Panama at the end of 1982. Alvarez attended the graduation of some Honduran military at the School of the Americas in the canal area.

COMMUNIQUE ON PLANNED DIPLOMATS' AREA VISITS

PA101441 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Text] Yesterday the revolutionary government and the FSLN National Directorate decided to issue a communique establishing Nicaragua's position in relation to U.S. diplomatic maneuvers and of some governments of the area. The announcement was made by Interior Minister Commander Tomas Borge Martinez during the closure of the vacation camps which were organized by the Sandinist children's association.

The tours to Central and South America by U.S. Government officials such as Thomas Enders, Jeane Kirkpartrick as well as by some Central American foreign ministers are part of the maneuvers to provide false solutions to the situation in Central America, Commander Borge said:

[Begin Borge recording] Today we decided that the government is going to issue a communique on the statements by Enders in South America and by Kirkpatrick on the meaning of her visit to Central America. The communique will also respond to statements by Paz Barnica, Volio and others, all of which are part of an effort to find a false solution to the situation in Central America. The official communique on which we agreed today will be more explicit regarding the meaning at this moment of the statements by these individuals as well as the visits and actions they are carrying out at an international level. [end recording]

STATION DENOUNCES VOLIO'S VISIT TO MEXICO

PA102118 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 10 Feb 83

[Commentary by Eligio Alvarez Montalvan]

[Text] Fernando Volio Jimenez, Costa Rican foreign affairs minister, took advantage of his recent trip to Mexico to level all sorts of accusations against the Sandinist people's government. During his visit he made statements to Mexico's two most important newspapers to the effect that Nicaragua was on its way to establish a Marxist-Leninist totalitarian government representing a threat to Costa Rica.

The interview with the Mexican newspapers was arranged by the Costa Rican Embassy and it occurred before Volio met with Mexican Foreign Secreatary Bernardo Sepulveda Amador. During the interview, Volio reiterated his accusations against Nicaragua and spoke in favor of the Forum for Peace and Democracy, which he said was the most feasible peace plan to resolve the Central American conflicts.

When asked whether Costa Rica was a beachhead for attacks against the Sandinist revolution, Volio resentfully said this was a lie invented by Commander Daniel Ortega to cover up the hostile and aggressive attitude of the Sandinists, who are trying to undermine Costa Rica's democracy.

In the meantime, diplomatic circles have expressed surprise at Volio's attitude and have not concealed their stupor over what he said in Mexico. Volio, who was not invited by the Mexican Government, placed the Mexican Foreign Secretariat in a very difficult position. It had to treat him like the foreign minister he is, like a spokesman of a government that seems to overlook the efforts of the Governments of Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia and Panama to find a solution for the Central American crisis based on the principles of nonintervention and self-determination.

The aloof but not altogether undiplomatic manner in which the Mexican Foreign Secretariat received Volio, and the fact that a joint communique was not issued at the end of his visit, clearly demonstrate the clumsiness of a mission that was doomed from the beginning. It is also a political lesson that should serve as an example to those sectors that, assuming democratic attitudes, are in fact nothing more than messengers of foreign interests.

STATION REJECTS U.S. REPORT ON HUMAN RIGHTS

PA101853 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Text] Today the U.S. State Department presented Congress its annual report on the world human rights situation. Although it seems unbelievable, the enemy of humankind and the biggest violator of not only human rights but also the social, political, economic, cultural and ethnic rights of peoples, sets itself up as supreme judge and rules on which countries violate or respect human rights. To give us an idea of the State Department's special ability to distinguish human rights violations, here is a small sample of the reports' contents:

In El Salvador, the report indicates that despite political murders and civilian deaths, disappearances and tortures, there were signs of improving support for human rights in that country. It adds that the Salvadoran Armed Forces showed a greater awareness of the need to respect human rights and took measures to improve the situation.

Regarding Guatemala, where horrible massacres of Indians have been denounced and opponents of the Rios Montt regime have been executed, the report states that there was a slight decline in the military's abuses against human rights but that the outlook is good.

Regarding Israel which carried out the slaughter of thousands of Palestinians in the Sabra and Shatila camps, the report only said that constant tension exists there.

Similarly dictatorial regimes such as those of Chile, South Africa, Haiti, Paraguay, Uruguay and others are the objects criticism to the effect that those countries have some restrictions on civil rights.

As is logical, the virulence of the report's criticism is directed against governments like those of Nicaragua, Cuba, Mexico, Grenada and all the countries of the socialist community. Judge for yourself the credibility that this report can have before the peoples of the world.

PLANNING MINISTER RUIZ CONTINUES GDR VISIT

PA092341 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 9 Feb 83

[Excerpts] Nicaraguan Planning Minister and Commander of the Revolutionary Henry Ruiz is visiting the GDR. Together with Emilio Moreno, Nicaraguan ambassador to that sister socialist republic, Ruiz is touring the district of Dresden, a cultural center that is also well-known for its electronic industries, and which devotes 60 percent of its almost 7,000 square km to agricultural and livestock activities.

Before leaving on this tour, Ruiz met in Berlin, the capital of the GDR, with high-ranking government officials and leaders of the Socialist Unity Party, among whom he found evidence of the anti-imperialist spirit and cooperation that unite the two peoples and governments.